

COMDTINST 16618.8

10 February 2005

COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION 16618.8

Subj: IMPLEMENTATION OF AMERICA'S WATERWAY WATCH AND LOCAL
MARITIME HOMELAND SECURITY OUTREACH AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

- Ref:
- (a) Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Subchapter H (Maritime Security)
 - (b) Guidelines for Development of Area Maritime Security Committees and Area Maritime Security Plans Required for US Ports, COMDTPUB P16700.4, NVIC 9-02, CH-1
 - (c) Memorandum of Agreement between Coast Guard, National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), and the National Response Center (NRC), 12 February 2003
 - (d) Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 7, December 17, 2003 (Supersedes PDD63)
 - (e) USCG Maritime Strategy for Homeland Security, CG Pub 3-01, December 2002
 - (f) Field Intelligence Reports, COMDTINST 3821.15 (series)

1. PURPOSE. This Instruction establishes policies, procedures, and standards for the development and administration of a national Maritime Homeland Security (MHS) outreach and awareness program named America's Waterway Watch (AWW) and associated local programs designed to encourage members of the maritime and recreational boating industries and the boating public to report suspicious activity.
2. ACTION. Area and district commanders, commanders of maintenance and logistics commands, commanding officers of headquarters units, assistant commandants for directorates, Chief Counsel, and special staff offices at Headquarters shall ensure that the provisions of this Instruction are followed. Internet Release Authorized.
3. DIRECTIVES AFFECTED. None.

DISTRIBUTION -SDL No. 142

	A	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1			1		1					
B		2	2		1																					
C					2				2		2		2	2		2					2				2	2
D				2																						
E															2											
F																	2	1								
G																										
H																										

NON-STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

4. BACKGROUND.

- a. The tragic events of September 11, 2001 (9/11), clearly emphasized the need to recognize and report suspicious activities that may be indicators of terrorist activity. Immediately following 9/11, the Commandant encouraged the maritime industry to report suspicious activity to the National Response Center (NRC). Subsequently, Commandant (G-M) also signed Memorandums of Agreement with several national maritime organizations to support maritime homeland security initiatives and encourage the organizations' membership to be aware of and report suspicious activity.
- b. Also shortly following 9/11, Coast Guard field units realized the need to enlist the maritime and recreational boating industries and the public in an effort to improve homeland security. The units recognized that industry and the public could act as a force multiplier, providing an essential MHS service by maintaining a heightened awareness of activity in the maritime domain and reporting suspicious activity. Consequently, numerous Coast Guard units around the nation established MHS outreach programs in their local areas often with the active support of the Auxiliary and other government agencies. The intent was to reach out to industry and the public to encourage them to be aware of and report suspicious activity, thereby providing local, state, and federal officials with critical information necessary to identify, prevent and respond to potential terrorist attacks. Any observations of suspicious or unusual activity could be extremely valuable to our national security and may provide clues to help uncover patterns of possible terrorist activity.
- c. The local initiatives remain outstanding efforts and reveal the results-oriented work attitude of our field personnel. It is apparent, though, that a national program is needed to provide support and policy direction to field commanders. The development of the national program outlined in this instruction serves to: provide overall direction, validate local initiatives, encourage efforts to develop local programs where programs currently do not exist (new local programs should be consistent with the national program), provide resource and training support, and promote consistency and awareness of best practices. The national oversight program has been branded with the name "America's Waterway Watch." This program encourages outreach initiatives that are locally focused but nationally connected. It recognizes regional differences and promotes local program autonomy, while providing national oversight and support. The national program also provides an excellent return on investment since it energizes the American public and industry to assist the federal, state and local governments in improving national security.
- d. The local programs were created to encourage the voluntary reporting of suspicious activity. Subsequent to the development of these programs, Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Subchapter H (reference (a)) was promulgated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) and includes mandatory reporting requirements. In accordance with Section 101.305 of reference (a), an owner or operator of a vessel or facility required to have security plans must report activities that may result in a Transportation Security Incident (TSI) as well as breaches of security to the NRC. America's Waterway Watch encourages the voluntary reporting of all suspicious activity, but the program will also provide information on examples of suspicious activities that could result in a TSI or which are considered security breaches so that owners and operators may better comply with the mandatory reporting

requirements of 33 CFR 101.305. Reference (b) provides guidance on the inclusion in Area Maritime Security Plans of information concerning reporting suspicious activity, security breaches, and potential or actual TSIs.

5. DISCUSSION.

- a. Goal and Metrics. The goal of AWW is to help prevent acts of terrorism and other illegal activity that jeopardizes maritime homeland security by having members of the maritime and recreational boating industries, as well as the boating public, recognize and report to appropriate authorities suspicious activity that may be an indicator of potential terrorism. Because the prevention of terrorism and illegal activity can be attributed to more than just a single report of suspicious activity, it will be very difficult to measure AWW's ability to prevent such activity. Despite those challenges, the AWW program manager will still attempt to track how many terrorist and illegal acts are actually prevented by this program.
- b. Suspicious Activity. Suspicious activity refers, but is not limited, to activity regarding a vessel or pleasure craft, marine structure, waterfront facility, person, vehicle, cargo or stores, which a reasonably prudent person would consider out of the ordinary or unusual based on the facts and circumstances for that situation.
- c. Outreach and Awareness Effort. AWW is part of a national maritime homeland security outreach and awareness effort that includes: (1) educating industry and the public on the need to be vigilant for and report suspicious activity (the "waterway watch" portion of the effort); (2) developing a system to collect reports of suspicious activity and share the reports with appropriate agencies to ensure proper analysis; and (3) conducting proper and rapid dissemination of threat warning products to Area Maritime Security Committees and appropriate industry stakeholders. This instruction primarily discusses the "waterway watch" portion of the outreach and awareness effort. Separate directives will address the implementation of reference (c), which establishes the mechanism for the receipt and transmittal of suspicious activity reports by the NRC, reference (d), which addresses the establishment of information analysis and sharing mechanisms, and Section 101.300 of reference (a) which requires the transmittal of Maritime Security (MARSEC) level changes and threats that may cause a TSI.
- d. Commandant's Strategy. Both the national and local waterway watch programs directly support the following two elements of the Commandant's Maritime Strategy for Homeland Security (reference [e]):
 - (1) Increasing Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA); and
 - (2) Leveraging Partnerships to Mitigate Security Risks.

e. Objectives and Metrics. The national program is designed to:

- (1) Educate the maritime and recreational boating industries and the boating public on how they can contribute to the homeland security effort by recognizing and properly reporting suspicious activity. Based on a fiscal year cycle, COTPs will record and report annually, no later than November 1, to the AWW program manager how many people received the outreach message and/or training and through what sources, e.g., recreational boating safety classes, maritime inspections, vessel safety checks, public gatherings, etc. (See enclosure [1]);
- (2) Develop and distribute national-level program materials to support local outreach and awareness programs. Based on a fiscal year cycle, COTPs will record and report annually, no later than November 1, to the AWW program manager how many materials are distributed to the public (See enclosure [1]);
- (3) Facilitate the flow of information relevant to potential terrorist or related illegal activities to the proper authorities. The NRC will track and report monthly to the AWW program manager the number of reports received on suspicious activity;
- (4) Establish partnerships and ensure consistent goals and objectives with other federal, state and local agencies that have similar public outreach and awareness efforts. Based on a fiscal year cycle, COTPs will record and report annually, no later than November 1, to the AWW program manager the number of partnerships that are created and/or maintained (See enclosure [1]); and
- (5) Establish and maintain partnerships with nongovernmental organizations with the same goals and objectives stated in (4). Based on a fiscal year cycle, COTPs will record and report annually, no later than November 1, to the AWW program manager the number of partnerships that are created and/or maintained (See enclosure [1]).

f. Challenges. There are three major program challenges:

- (1) The need to encourage industry and the public to recognize suspicious activity that should be reported.
 - a. To address this challenge, Coast Guard Forces (active, reserve, auxiliary and civilian) should utilize forums such as boating safety courses and industry days to distribute educational material and provide information on types of suspicious activity that should be reported. National program materials such as pamphlets and wallet cards list examples of activities considered suspicious.
 - b. Several maritime stakeholder organizations such as the United States Power Squadrons (USPS), Marina Operators Association of America (MOAA) and the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA) have indicated specific interest in supporting waterway watch activities. The national program will, and local programs are encouraged to, support such interest by providing speakers for

the organizations' outreach events, guidance on development of their own watch programs and program materials as long as the local programs are consistent with the national program and the local materials incorporate the AWW logo. As noted in paragraphs 5.j., 6.d. and 6.e., the Auxiliary will coordinate the activities of organizations desiring to support waterway watch outreach activities for the recreational boating community. However, because AWW is strictly a reporting mechanism and because participants do not actually become members of a formal organization, no stakeholder organizations are authorized to act on behalf of, or in any way represent, the U. S. Coast Guard.

- (2) The need to inform industry and the public what action should be taken upon observing suspicious activity, where to forward reports of suspicious activity (collection point), and how to identify the circumstances in which the reports should be submitted to a specific collection point.
 - a. National program material and outreach efforts will encourage persons to report all suspicious activities. This information should be reported to the NRC's toll-free numbers, which are 1-800-424-8802 or 1-877-24WATCH (249-2824). However, program material and outreach efforts will emphasize that upon observance of activity that is perceived to present imminent danger or some other type of emergency, the public should not take any direct action. Our outreach efforts will stress that, in such situations, the public should immediately contact local law enforcement authorities by dialing 911, using VHF Channel 16, or by other rapid means.
 - b. During outreach forums, Coast Guard Forces should discuss the need for judicious use of Channel 16 to report suspicious activity, even in emergency situations, due to privacy and security concerns. To better ensure the proper use of Channel 16 for such reporting by untrained persons, program material will normally not list Channel 16 as reporting means unless adequate space is available for explaining the proper, judicious use of a radio (See paragraphs 5.m and n).
- (3) The need to encourage industry and the public to report suspicious activity without infringing on an individual's right to privacy.
 - a. To overcome this challenge, the program will train Coast Guard Forces to conduct outreach and awareness activities, informing the public about the program and its goal. These members must be able to clearly explain the program and provide examples of suspicious activities that should be reported including activity indicative of potential terrorism or other illegal activity (See the definition of suspicious activity in paragraph 5.b).
 - b. AWW and associated local programs are not considered intelligence programs. The focus of the waterway watch program is to encourage members of industry and the boating public to be aware of and report activities considered suspicious or different. When conducting outreach, members should emphasize that individuals should not engage in surveillance or other activities that could be considered intrusive or which

violate federal, state or local law or federal policy concerning privacy or profiling. To minimize the possibility of a private individual being categorized as an agent of the government, both industry members and the public being encouraged to report suspicious activity are not considered members of the Coast Guard or AWW programs or issued any identification as such. This outreach effort does not establish any formal organization that the public can join. Members conducting AWW outreach shall consider their efforts analogous to efforts encouraging industry and the public to report oil spills and other pollution.

- g. Outreach Materials. The national program manager (G-MPP) will develop and distribute educational materials, such as pamphlets, wallet cards, decals, posters and training videos, to Area and District Commanders and Captains of the Port (COTPs). The COTP, as well as Auxiliary units, may request national program material from the Auxiliary National Supply Center (ANSC) by calling 1-618-452-4309. The program manager will normally only fund procurement of national vice local program materials. Local programs may use unit, district, or area funds to develop material specifically targeted for their area.

- h. Local Programs.

- (1) As noted in the BACKGROUND, many local units, primarily under the direction of a COTP, initiated efforts to reach out to the maritime and recreational boating industries and the boating public to encourage them to increase their awareness of events in the maritime domain and to report suspicious activity. Most of the initiatives continue to date. The formality of organization and intensity of effort put into the local initiatives vary from location to location depending on resources and threats. Some initiatives are very simple and only involve encouraging the reporting of suspicious activity by unit representatives attending public forums or through newsletters. However, other units organized programs with detailed unit instructions, literature for distribution, formal training, dedicated personnel, etc. Some initiatives are organized on a sector or district level to a certain extent while others operate independently.
 - (2) AWW, as the national oversight program, encourages area, district and local commanders to determine the level of effort needed for outreach and awareness efforts based on resources and threats without requiring the establishment of specific local programs. However, the national program manager may promulgate specific guidance for the conduct of AWW outreach to ensure national consistency with respect to training and guidance to the industry and public when necessary. Area and district commanders may also determine it necessary to establish guidelines for local programs based on regional threats and concerns.

- i. Program Name and Logo.

- (1) The brand name “America’s Waterway Watch” was chosen based on recommendations developed by program workshop attendees and professional public relations experts. The word “watch” is associated with the maritime phrase of “standing watch” to protect vessels, ports and facilities. “Watch” also correlates with similar existing initiatives such as “Neighborhood Watch” and “Airport Watch.” In adopting the brand name,

consideration was also given to the use of similar names by other organizations. Using “America’s” helps provide a unique name compared to similar terms used in existing local programs and directs attention to the nationwide effort.

- (2) Material issued by the national program for distribution will be branded with “America’s Waterway Watch” and the national program logo for ready recognition by industry and the public regardless of their location.
 - (3) Some local or regional programs have adopted their own unique name while others just refer to their initiative as a public outreach effort. Existing programs that have already chosen a specific name may continue to use it if it is believed that the name has strong local recognition. However, for better nationwide recognition, local programs are encouraged to adopt “America’s Waterway Watch” for local use. All local programs that are established after or choose a program name after promulgation of this instruction shall as a minimum incorporate the term “waterway watch” or the word “watch” in association with a water body (e.g., River Watch, (state name) Waterway Watch, etc.) in their name. All existing programs shall at least refer to the national program name when marketing their program (e.g., “On Guard, an America’s Waterway Watch program.”) All program material produced locally and printed after promulgation of this instruction shall include the term “America’s Waterway Watch” or “an America’s Waterway Watch Program” along with the national program logo. Such branding will allow members of industry and the boating public, who are often transient, to more readily connect with the intention of local programs.
- j. Auxiliary Involvement. The U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary has significant public outreach experience especially in regards to the recreational boating community. With its credibility, experience, expertise and capabilities, the Auxiliary is an excellent source of support and a valuable force multiplier for America’s Waterway Watch and local outreach programs.
- (1) The Auxiliary will perform outreach and awareness activities involving the recreational boating public. Outreach will occur during boating safety courses, vessel exams and visitation program activities. The Auxiliary is a valuable asset to coordinate efforts by other organizations volunteering to support outreach to the boating community.
 - (2) The Auxiliary will also provide additional support to the COTP as needed in developing and administering a local program to deliver the message to members of both the maritime and recreational boating industry.
 - (3) Auxiliarists serve as a trusted and security vetted source of local knowledge within many COTP zones and are often able to quickly recognize changes or suspicious activity along waterways. Separate from AWW outreach activities, Auxiliarists provide additional eyes and ears to detect and report suspicious activity while engaged on routine patrols and other missions,
- k. Training. The national program will develop and provide training as well as materials to educate Coast Guard Forces who will interact with the public on the waterway watch outreach efforts. Materials will include videos and instructions for both train the trainer

programs and for members engaged in direct contact with industry and the public. This will ensure information on identification of suspicious activity, reporting methods and legal concerns are consistently addressed.

1. Funding. The program manager will seek appropriate budgetary resources to support both the national and associated local programs.
 - (1) The national program will fund training of Coast Guard Forces, the design and production of outreach materials appropriate for nationwide use (e.g. pamphlets, posters, decals, wallet cards, and videos, etc), reserve Active Duty Special Work costs, and certain travel based on availability and prioritization in accordance with need and program goals and objectives. The national program will not normally fund outreach material developed for specific regional or local use. Promotional materials such as portfolios, pencils, pens, key chains, etc. will not be funded.
 - (2) A primary source of funding for AWW is expected to be the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) program. The primary purpose of the IRT program is to provide readiness training for reserve personnel. Reservists participating in waterway watch programs will expand their knowledge of the Coast Guard's maritime homeland security missions. The IRT program also funds the Sea Partners Campaign, another outreach effort. Reservists must be involved when IRT funds are used although they need not be the only participants. COTPs are encouraged to solicit reservists for annual Active Duty for Training, Active Duty for Special Work or Extended Active Duty, for which costs may be reimbursed by IRT funds. The national program coordinator will monitor expenditures of IRT funds to ensure appropriate use.
- m. Suspicious Activity Report Submittal. References (a) and (c) established the NRC as a centralized reporting point for suspicious activity as well as actual events in the maritime domain concerning threats, attacks, vulnerabilities and anomalies. Additionally, Section 101.305 of reference (a) states that an owner or operator of a vessel or facility required to have security plans in accordance with reference (a) must report security breaches and activities that "may" result in a TSI to the NRC using the toll free number 1-800-424-8802 or non-toll free lines. Reference (a) also encourages any other person or entity to report activities that may result in a TSI to the NRC. Established initially as the oil spill report telephone number, industry is familiar with the 1-800-424-8802 number and should be encouraged to also use it for all suspicious activity reporting. Following September 11, 2001, NRC established another toll-free number that can be easily remembered, 1-877-24-WATCH (249-2824), for the reporting of suspicious activity in the maritime domain in southern Florida. AWW will now promote the 24-hour 1-877-24-WATCH hotline number through the media, pamphlets, Auxiliary boating classes, and other mediums, for use by the recreational boating public throughout the United States and its territories. To ensure the accuracy of all suspicious reports, the NRC prefers to receive all initial reports via the telephone vice by fax or e-mail.
- n. Suspicious Activity Report Processing.

- (1) AWW programs will strongly encourage persons to call 911 or local law enforcement numbers to report imminently dangerous or emergency situations. However, if a call is made directly to the NRC that is of an urgent matter, the NRC watchstander will gather the basic information and request the reporting source to call an emergency contact number. The NRC will then immediately contact the appropriate federal response agencies in the area, including the COTP, to inform them of the incident or activity. The NRC does not normally relay reports to local agencies.
 - (2) In both emergency situations and when receiving reports of suspicious activity in a non-emergency situation, the NRC will take the report from the caller, log and forward the information to the Homeland Security Operations Center and the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate (IAIP) of the Department of Homeland Security. Simultaneously, the NRC will forward the information to the appropriate COTP as well as the Maritime Intelligence Fusion Centers for any necessary action. IAIP also shares the information with other agencies as appropriate. IAIP and the other agencies compare the suspicious activity reports received from the NRC to other information from throughout the nation and world for trends and anomalies, which might provide possible indicators of terrorist activity or other threats. Based upon trends and anomalies noted from the collected reports and occasionally individual events, IAIP, in consort with other agencies, will produce threat-warning products such as information bulletins, advisories, alerts or assessments to advise government agencies, industry and/or the public.
 - (3) When a field unit receives a report of a security breach or other activities that “may” result in a TSI from a vessel or facility required to have security plans by reference (a), the unit shall record the information in accordance with 33 CFR 101.305, and initiate any immediate action required. The unit shall then also transmit the report as soon as possible on a Field Intelligence Report (FIR) in accordance with reference (f).
 - (4) When a field unit receives a report of suspicious activity, other than activity required to be reported as noted in paragraph (3) above, the unit shall record the information, encourage the reporter to make similar reports directly to the NRC in the future but inform the reporter that they need not report to the NRC this time, initiate any immediate action required, and forward the information by telephone to the NRC. The unit should then also transmit the report as soon as possible on a FIR in accordance with reference (f), including on the FIR the NRC Incident Report Number, which indicates that the report was relayed to the NRC.
- o. Public Affairs. Units should look for opportunities to highlight their waterway watch program. Ways to encourage the reporting of suspicious activities include using the media and speaking to local members of the maritime community. Auxiliary units shall coordinate with the COTP prior to initiating efforts to advertise the program to the boating community through news releases, solicited interviews, or advertisements. Speakers should incorporate a reminder to the public to contact the Coast Guard if they see something suspicious. Examples of appropriate venues to discuss the program include: boat shows, industry days, speaking engagements, etc. Written materials can also be distributed at such events and should be part of the standard literature a unit provides to the public, such as at exhibit booths

or in the unit lobby. Because both are outreach initiatives, opportunities to promote Sea Partners initiatives will also be ideal to promote waterway watch efforts.

6. PROCEDURES.

a. Commandant (G-MPP) shall:

- (1) Manage the national program and coordinate outreach efforts with area, district, and local efforts;
- (2) Designate a national program coordinator to work with area, district and local programs and the Auxiliary national liaison and carry out routine operations of the program;
- (3) Publish and interpret policy and procedure on the national program;
- (4) Seek appropriate budgetary resources;
- (5) Develop, produce and distribute all national program material;
- (6) Develop and support training including train the trainer programs, training for Coast Guard active, reserve, auxiliary and civilian members identified for outreach with industry and the public, education programs for industry and the boating public on the waterway watch program, and methods to share best practices;
- (7) Provide assistance to COTPs engaged in developing local waterway watch programs;
- (8) Maintain records on the national program development, training, funding requests and expenditures; and
- (9) Continue to develop metrics to determine the effectiveness of the program and make adjustments as necessary.

b. The NRC shall:

- (1) Receive and record reports of suspicious activity from industry and the public;
- (2) Forward reports to the appropriate agencies for action, as necessary, as well as to the COTP in whose zone the suspicious activity was identified;
- (3) Ensure compliance with the Privacy Act and the Paperwork Reduction Act in regards to the collection of information when receiving suspicious activity reports; and
- (4) Maintain records on reports of suspicious activities.

c. Area and District Commanders shall:

- (1) Provide direction and support when necessary for regional oversight and consistency to COTPs, other field units, and the Auxiliary on local outreach program initiatives;
- (2) Coordinate requests for funding for submittal to the national program manager for outreach training, reserve support, and other needs;
- (3) Ensure close coordination and communication with federal and state law enforcement agencies as well as key maritime industry stakeholders who are interested in supporting the program; and
- (4) Interact with the national program manager to discuss concerns and provide recommendations.

d. COTPs:

- (1) Are encouraged to establish a locally-centric waterway watch program provided this program is consistent with the national program and that it incorporates the AWW logo.
- (2) As Federal Maritime Security Coordinator, shall ensure coordination of all waterway watch activities conducted within their zone including Coast Guard Auxiliary involvement in the outreach effort;
- (3) Shall designate a local coordinator for waterway watch activities, as a minimum, to serve as a point of contact for Auxiliary, district, area, and headquarters program personnel. Given the potential availability of IRT funds, the COTP should consider designating a reservist as coordinator;
- (4) Shall maintain adequate stock of AWW program materials to effectively conduct outreach activities;
- (5) Shall distribute national program materials to other units as appropriate within their Area of Responsibility;
- (6) Shall provide support to Auxiliary divisions and flotillas for their outreach efforts to the recreational boating community;
- (7) Shall request that organizations, such as local Power Squadrons, that volunteer to support local outreach to the recreational boating community, to do so by coordinating with the Auxiliary;
- (8) Shall integrate waterway watch outreach into daily operational activities, such as boardings, facility inspections, and harbor patrols;
- (9) If specific program funding is desired, shall submit annual budget requests for the local program via the chain of command;

- (10) Shall submit the annual report (Enclosure) by 1 November via their chain of command to Commandant (G-MMP);
- (11) Should inform federal, state and local agencies of Coast Guard outreach efforts; and
- (12) Should educate members of the maritime industry, recreational boating industry, and boating public on the waterway watch initiatives by disseminating program materials and incorporating waterway watch information into outreach activities, such as industry forums and Sea Partners.

e. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

(1) The Auxiliary Leadership and G-OCX shall:

- a. Ensure that the Auxiliary organization at the national, district, division and flotilla levels are properly staffed and aligned to support America's Waterway Watch;
- b. Designate an Auxiliarist to serve as liaison to G-MPP and work with the national program coordinator to integrate Auxiliary waterway watch activity with the national program in addition to informing G-OCX of progress;
- c. Provide leadership at a national level for the development and maintenance of a waterway watch program directed towards the recreational boating community;
- d. Ensure that activities outlined in the Auxiliary's recreational boating waterway watch program align with those of the national program; and
- e. Ensure that Auxiliary members are trained in accordance with national program requirements prior to engaging in outreach activities.

(2) Auxiliary District commodores, Division captains and Flotilla commanders shall:

- a. Engage the cognizant district and COTP's program coordinator to ensure that Auxiliary recreational boating waterway watch activities are aligned with policies and procedures established by the cognizant COTP;
- b. Obtain necessary America's Waterway Watch program materials from the Auxiliary National Supply Center;
- c. Ensure information to promote America's Waterway Watch and to educate the boating public on identifying and reporting suspicious activity is included as part of boating safety education classes and vessel safety checks;
- d. Direct all members to inform marina operators and boat dealers of the waterway watch program as part of routine visits for the Recreational Boating Safety Visitation Program, and distribute program materials as part of those visits;

- e. Coordinate the activity of other volunteer boating organizations, such as local Power Squadrons, in the conduct of waterway watch efforts;
 - f. When members are available, provide any additional support requested by the COTP to carry out local outreach to the maritime industry in addition to outreach to the recreational boating community; and
 - g. Encourage all Auxiliarists to be vigilant for suspicious activity, serving as additional eyes and ears, while underway on patrols including boating safety or marine safety/security missions, while conducting safety checks, and during marina visits.
7. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT AND IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS. Environmental considerations were examined in the development of this Instruction and have been determined to be not applicable.
8. FORMS/REPORTS. America's Waterway Watch Annual Report Form, CG 6051, is available in the USCG Adobe library. RCN 16618-1 applies.

R. D. SIROIS /s/
Assistant Commandant for Operations

T. H. GILMOUR /s/
Assistant Commandant for Marine Safety,
Security and Environmental Protection

Encl: (1) America's Waterway Watch Annual Report

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY U.S. COAST GUARD CGHQ-6051 (Rev. 12-04)	AMERICA'S WATERWAY WATCH ANNUAL REPORT FORM FISCAL YEAR ()			
Date of Report:				
Command Name:				
Sector/District:				
Point of Contact:				
Email:				
Phone Number:				
 <u>Public Outreach Events</u>				
<u>Date of Event</u>	<u>Event Purpose/Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># of People Attending</u>	
 <u>Materials Distributed (Total Numbers)</u>				
<u>Brochures</u>	<u>Decals</u>	<u>Posters</u>	<u>Wallet Cards</u>	
 <u>New Outreach Partnerships (Governmental Agencies)</u>				
<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Point of Contact</u>	<u>Phone/Email</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	
 <u>New Outreach Partnerships (Nongovernmental Organizations)</u>				
<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Point of Contact</u>	<u>Phone/Email</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	
 <u>No. of Coast Guard Participants (Active Duty, Reserve, Auxiliary, Civilian)</u>				
<u>Active Duty</u>		<u>Reserves</u>		
<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Auxiliarists</u>
				<u>Civilians</u>
<u># of Hrs</u>	<u># of Hrs</u>	<u># of Hrs</u>	<u># of Hrs</u>	<u># of Hours</u>
				<u># of Hours</u>